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[illegible]

VS.

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## ORDER

## I. BACKGROUND

On January 13, 2017, Defendant filed a Motion to Withdraw Plea, (ECF No. 1298). The Court denied that Motion on May 9, 2017, (ECF No. 1953), and Defendant was sentenced on May 31, 2017. (ECF No. 2068). On April 1, 2017, Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal, (ECF

No. 2033). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed that appeal on October 27, 2017. (ECF No. 3224). On July 13, 2018, Defendant filed the instant Motion to Rehear or Reconsider Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea, (ECF No. 3287).

## **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

“[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted). Reconsideration is appropriate where: (1) the court is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) the court committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law. *School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993).

A motion for reconsideration is not a mechanism for rearguing issues presented in the original filings. *See Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985); *see also* D. Nev. LR 59-1(b) (“Motions for reconsideration are disfavored. A movant must not repeat arguments already presented unless (and only to the extent) necessary to explain controlling, intervening law or to argue new facts. A movant who repeats arguments will be subject to appropriate sanctions.”). Furthermore, a motion for reconsideration “may not be used to raise arguments or present evidence for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation.” *Carroll*, 342 F.3d at 945.

## **III. DISCUSSION**

In the instant Motion, Defendant requests that the Court: (1) reconsider its prior Order, (ECF No. 1953), that denied Defendant’s Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea; and (2) determine if Defendant’s current counsel has a conflict in pursuing a Petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence. The discussion below addresses each request in turn.

1 As for Defendant's request to reconsider the Court's prior Order, the Government  
2 correctly notes that this Motion is not properly before the Court.<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Rule 11(d) of the  
3 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, a defendant may withdraw a guilty plea only, (a) before  
4 the court accepts the plea, see Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(d)(1), or ( b) after the court accepts the plea  
5 but before sentencing, see Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(d)(2). Therefore, the relief sought in the Motion  
6 is untimely because sentence was imposed over one year ago. *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(d); (ECF  
7 No. 2068). Defendant has since appealed his conviction to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals,  
8 and that appeal was dismissed on October 27, 2017. (ECF No. 3224).

9 However, the Defendant may still challenge some aspects his guilty plea by filing a  
10 timely Petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence. *See* Fed. R.  
11 Crim. P. 11(e); *see also United States v. Ruiz*, 257 F.3d 1030, 1032 (9th Cir. 2001) (stating that  
12 if a motion to withdraw plea is not timely filed, "relief would be available only by direct appeal  
13 or habeas corpus review"). Defendant has already separately filed a Petition under 28 U.S.C.  
14 § 2255, which is currently pending, (ECF No. 3365). Therefore, the Court denies Defendant's  
15 untimely Motion to Reconsider its prior Order.

16 Next, Defendant requests that the Court appoint counsel, but apparently only if a  
17 potentially prejudicial conflict exists. (Mot. to Reconsider 4:14–18, ECF No. 3287). However,  
18 Defendant fails to identify any specific conflict. Instead, defense counsel merely states that the  
19 Federal Public Defender believes "that because current counsel did the direct appeal that was  
20 dismissed, there may be procedural and potential conflict issues," but that Defendant "would  
21 like current counsel to remain on the case" unless a conflict exists that would prejudice him.  
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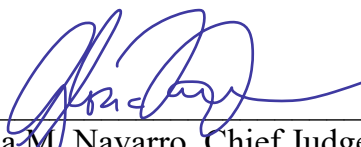
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24 <sup>1</sup> The Government correctly objects asserting the Rule 11(d) time-bars, but it's claim that this Court lacks  
25 jurisdiction is incorrect. *See United States v. Jacobo Castillo*, 496 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir. 2007) (procedural rules  
created by the judiciary cannot shrink or expand the scope of federal jurisdiction; only Congress can confer or  
divest the lower federal courts of subject-matter jurisdiction.)

1 (*Id.* 4:8–118). Defendant does not explain what the conflict might be, nor provides a sufficient  
2 basis for the Court to evaluate the existence of a conflict. Accordingly, the Court denies  
3 Defendant’s request on this issue.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant’s Motion to Rehear or Reconsider Motion  
6 to Withdraw Guilty Plea, (ECF No. 3287), is **DENIED**.

7 **DATED** this 19 day of October, 2018.

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12 Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
13 United States District Court  
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